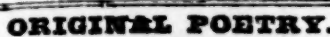


PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE— COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.



**ORIGINAL POETRY.**

Where oft the hon'ry Indian Chief reposed,  
In sound asleep, now art her beauteous pines.  
Columbia! ever be revered that name,  
Oh! listen to each suffering nation's call;  
Be thine the task, like *Rome*, to rise to fame,  
But never thine the fate like *Rome*, to fall.  
I've seen the mind with every gift endued,  
Strong in each virtue, every vice abused,  
As when the harp is struck with touch too rude,  
Time struck the mind, and broke each thrilling  
chord.

**THE MAID OF THE MILL.**

So the world waned for three months more. One or two little miffs had indeed occurred between the parties.—Once, for instance, at a hold in the next town on the first of May, I have taken fright at the lions and tigers put outside a show, had nevertheless been led, half forced into the booth, to look at real living monsters, by her ungallant husband. This was a sad offence. But, unluckily village damsel had been so much entertained by some monkeys and parrots on her first entrance, that she quite forgot to be frightened, and a week hence, confronted with the royal pair

her cold hand. Oh, kinder and more faithful than your master, thought poor Katy, as with fresh gusts of tears she laid her sweet face to the dog's head, and sate, in that position as seemed to her for ages, whilst her companions were looking and landing some white water-lilies.

At last they approached, and she arose hastily and trembling, and walked on, anxious to escape observation.

"Katy," said Edward, lifting his hand to her forehead, "come and see how nicely I have fastened it! No clearer mirror than the dark sunbeam of water under those hazels—come!"

But her hand under his arm and led her thither, and there, when mechanically she cast her eye on the stream, she saw the rich tuft of meadow

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING  
**LA BAGATTELLE**

like that is apt to stay there; and hence is to be what the wife would make it. Now were true, that a woman who can do any thing besides making a pudding or mending a stock does these necessary things less willingly well than any one who can do nothing else it were true, as certain it is not, that she submits to conjugal authority just in proportion as she is ignorant and inefficient in any great purpose, marriage being a mutual sacrifice upon improvement of the moral and intellectual natures of the sexes be promoted by a union upon such unequal terms! It is some times urged, that if a woman's mind be much enlarged, and her taste refined, she is apt to think only of the duties of life, to require dull pleasures from the rest of her sex; that her mind leaves the channels which the institution society have marked for them, and run riot bring her usefulness and happiness into danger. Now the plain answer to this is, that there

### From Head's Whims and Oddities

"Hhday, Sally? what is the matter?" was very natural enquiry from my aunt when she came down into the kitchen, and if she did make it with her tongue, at least it was not very intelligently.

"I'm all right, Aunt," said Sally, "but I'm not addressing her mistress, and she's not here. It was the same with which would have asked for a holiday, except that water stood in her eyes."

"If you please ma'am," said she, rising from her chair, and making her old courtesy—*you please ma'am*—his John Hayloft is dead, and then she began rocking again as if grief had a baby that wanted gorging to sleep.

"My aunt was poxed. She would faint if I comforted the mourner, but her mode of grief was so out of the common way that she did

**TERMINAL FUNCTION**

In the "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," an Historical Discourse, lately published

## A SAILOR'S STORY

The wind, which was but light when

On that occasion, said he, the vessel was with sugar, which dissolved at once and saved her from sinking. The crew contrived to crawl to that part of the bottom which remained above the sea. In this situation, exposed to the dashing of the waves and the constant violence of the wind, they continued four long days without food, and then they ate of the provisions of another food but the salted biscuit, which floated about the wreck. Great numbers of men surrounded them, diving down into the hold of the vessel, in quest of the beef and pork, not refusing such of the unhappy sufferers who slipped from the wreck, and sunk powerless, exhausted into the sea. The vessel, and in that trying time, had to feel, not only for himself, but also for a younger brother, who was on his first voyage under his care. He had, however, contrived to secure the unhappy youth by means of ropes, lest he should fall off into the sea, in this way preserved him from a fate



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The vote was 241-532. The bill is scheduled to be brought to the floor for a final vote on Tuesday.

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water, to be rowed by four men. They performed the distance in six minutes and thirty seconds—the Red Rover a little ahead.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has decided that the electors of president and vice president shall be chosen in that state by general ticket.

A duel was fought a few days since near Fort Mitchell, Geo. between a Mr. T. E. Burnside and Mr. G. W. Crawford, in which the former was killed.

Frederick Smith, Esq. of Reading, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We hear that the boat of the Easton stage, was cut on Monday, near this city, and four trunks taken therefrom. Two of the trunks were next day found, stripped of most of their contents.

It is stated in a letter from Holland that last year, in a population of upwards of six millions, there were but two executions.

A black snake, 2 feet long, was killed in To-boyne township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on Nov. 1st of last year.

There are in Massachusetts one hundred and fifty incorporated woolen and cotton manufactories with an aggregate capital exceeding \$20,000,000.

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit \$10 notes of the Manhattan Banking company in the city of New York, dated July 1, 1825, letter F. payable to T. Phelps, H. Rousen, Pres., R. White, Cashier.

The tax on marriage licenses for the city and county of Baltimore, last year, amounted to \$3,386 dollars.

For the panorama of the Falls of Niagara, covering five thousand square feet of canvas, is in exhibition at Washington. The painting is commended for its beauty of execution.

A lady near Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn. is stated to have a remarkable bed quilt, which was composed of twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six pieces.

An application was made to the legislature of New York, at its present session to incorporate a company to be called the New York iron company, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, with liberty to extend the same to 200,000 dollars.

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of Thomas Burgess, charged with the murder of Champion Terry, in Jasper county.

Resolutions in favor of further protection to domestic manufactures have passed the house of representatives of New York, by a vote of 97 to 7.

A number of New York physicians are about petitioning the legislature for an act to incorporate a medical college in that city by the appropriate name of Manhattan College.

There was to be a masquerade ball in Charleston, S. C. on the 29th ult.

Immense numbers of Hogs have been driven into N. Carolina, and S. Carolina, Virginia and Georgia; pork is consequently plenty and cheap.

The whole number of Officers on the pension list of the United States is eight hundred and thirty seven. The issues of Continental Money, during the Revolution, amounted altogether to 241,552,780 dollars.

The legislature of South Carolina re-assembled at Columbia on the 21st of January, for the purpose of trying Judge James, on articles of impeachment.

Major General Scott arrived at New Orleans in January from Tampa Bay. He is on a tour of inspection of the forts on the Gulf and the upper western ports.

Mr. Sparks, editor of the North American Review, has sailed for England. The North American, during his absence, is to be conducted by Mr. Everett.

Lynn manufactures and exports a million pair of shoes in a year. Its population, in 1820, was 3,900. A million pair of shoes must be worth \$500,000 dollars, at least.

General Jackson arrived at New Orleans on the 8th of January, and was received as the guest of the state, by the committee appointed for that purpose.

The Louisiana Courier of the 14th of Jan. states, that the steamboat Feliciana, burst her boiler the preceding evening, and that two of her crew were killed.

A second and final city assembly is to take place in New York on the birth-day of Washington. It has been determined not to try a "fancy ball" on the occasion.

The bill for a Rail-Road from Baltimore to the Susquehanna passed the Senate of Maryland without opposition, and it is thought, will be adopted by the house.

About one o'clock on Saturday morning the Grain Mill, belonging to the Aina Company Powder Mills on the Liberty Road, blew up; no lives were lost. The concussion was distinctly felt in Baltimore City, and many lumberers thought it was an earthquake.

The big Peruvian, expected shortly at Baltimore from Lima, is to bring out Mr. Campino, a Chilean minister to the United States.

The Hudson river is again open as far as Poughkeepsie. Sloops have arrived at New York from Newburgh.

Considerable injury was sustained at Buffalo, N. Y. in consequence of a violent gale on the 27th and 28th ult. Many vessels in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and several canal boats were left high and dry.

The lower part of the town was inundated, and much damage done to the merchandise in the store.

From Cooper's Red Rover.

The division of employment that is found in Europe, and which brings in its train a peculiar and corresponding limitation of ideas, has never yet existed in our country. If our artisans have in consequence been less perfect in their several handicrafts, they have ever been remarkable for intelligence of a more general character. Superstition is, however, a quality that seems indigenous to the ocean. Few common mariners are exempt from its influence in a greater or less degree, though it is found to exist among the seamen of different people, in forms that are tempered by their respective national habits and peculiar opinions. The sailor of the Baltic has his secret rites and his manner of propitiating the gods of the wind; the Mediterranean mariner tears his hair and kneels before the shrine of some important saint, where his own hand might better do the service he implores; while the more skillful Englishman sees the spirit of the dead in the storm, and hears the cry of a lost mate in the gusts that sweep the water he navigates.

Even the better instructed and still more reasoning American, has not been able to shake entirely off the superstitious influence of a sentiment that seems the concomitant of his condition.

There is a majesty in the might of the great deep, that has a tendency to keep open the avenue of that dependent credulity, which more or less besets the mind of every man, however he has fortified his intellect by thought. With the firmest above him, and wandering on an interminable waste of water, the less gifted seaman is tempted, at every step of his pilgrimage, to seek the relief of some propitious omen. The few which are supported by scientific causes, give support to the many that have their origin only in his own excited and doubting temperament. The gambols of the dolphin, the earnest and busy passage of the porpoise, the ponderous springing of the unwieldy whale, and the streams of the marine birds, have all, like the signs of ancient soothsayers, their attendant consequences of good or evil. The confusion between things which are explicable and things which are not, gradually brings the mind of the mariner to a state in which any exciting and unnatural sentiment is welcome, if it be for no other reason than that, like the vast element on which he passes his life, it bears the impression of what is thought a supernatural, because it is incomprehensible power.

**EUROPEAN ADVICES.**

By the packet ship John Jay, capt. Hollidge, from Liverpool, London papers to the evening of the 7th of December, inclusive, Liverpool of the 8th, and Lloyd's List of the 7th, have been received at New York.

It will be seen from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th, of December, that Nelson, the late Teller of the Petersburg Bank, has been arrested at Liverpool:—

SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT.—Nathaniel Nelson, Teller of the Discount-office of the Bank of Virginia, having absconded, on the 21st October, with about 40,000 dollars, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of \$100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool, was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port, which sailed on the 21st Nov. twelve hours before his pursuer reached that place. Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of \$300 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d November, and arrived here on Saturday, as it was from New York, by the packet ship Leeds, which arrived on Tuesday, in the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Hodgey and Roberts, the police officers were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainting the delinquent with their errand, received from him about \$30,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property that remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentlemen who had followed him hither.

**AFFAIRS OF GREECE.**

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Nov. 13, received in Boston.

"My last was of the 3d inst. when I mentioned to you that we had just learnt the affair of Navarino. Since then we know of the Sultan having heard of it before it was publicly known. He disarmed the populace, forbidding any one, upon the pain of death, to carry arms, by which means the usual excesses that follow such events were prevented; and we are quite tranquil, though naturally under considerable anxiety till we hear of the determination of his Ottoman Highness, and whether he will follow his headstrong measures, or agree to the proposed armistice. My own opinion is, that he must ultimately yield to the demands, which is the wisest thing he can do, or he may lose Greece altogether. We all hope that the Sultan will yield, which will put an end to this protracted war, with its attendant evils. The admirals have said that they intend to put down all pirates, and will take strong measures immediately. Something favourable is done at Stamboul."

"The U. S. ship Warren has been to Miceni, and fired into the town, made the inmates of the island prisoners for a day or two, landed nearly all her crew, and searched the island, and found two boxes opium and some figs."

"Lord Cochrane has been at Scio, but he is gone off. The Greek army, under Col. Fabvier, about 1500 strong, are upon the island, endeavoring to reduce the castle, but to day Captain Hamilton and the French admiral have come to enforce the armistice, and will probably order the army away."

**COLUMBIA.**

We are still without decisive news, says the New York Daily Advertiser, from this Republic. We have papers from Maracaybo as late as the 30th of December; and Caracas dates a few days later. The attention of the country is fixed on the preparations making for the Grand Convention; but we are not informed of the character and dispositions of the persons named for delegates. Our papers contain a decree of October 26th, ordering the organization of the militia in the provinces on the northern coast, for security against the expeditions fitting out at Ferrol and Cadiz. In the province of Valencia, are to be formed 8 battalions of infantry, and 5 companies of artillery; in Matanzas, 3 battalions, in Bahia, 2; in Magdalena, 5; and in the Istmus 2. These troops are to be in constant readiness to take arms, and while in actual service will be paid like regular troops. They are also to be disciplined on the same system; and the corps of cavalry of the liberating army, in several of the provinces, disbanded in 1821, are to be re-organized.

The Eliza Tyson, at Baltimore from Tampico, brings intelligence that the extraordinary session of the federal congress of Mexico terminated on the 24th of December, and that the regular session was to commence on the first of January.

# The Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

William Wallis, a Tale, by a Lady (as we think) is received. We have not had leisure to do more than glance over it, but that glance we believe it "worthy" place.

**Sprague and Van Tromp**—an excellent article, containing the leading incidents in the lives of these naval commanders, shall be published next week. Our correspondent I. B. S. of New York, from whose pen it is, will accept our best thanks for his favour.

The Poetry furnished by *Timothy and Albert*, is very welcome.

*Hibernicus*, with a slight alteration, shall be inserted.

*Olden Times*, No. 2—*Friendship*, and *Extract of a letter from Georgia* are on file. We have not yet read them.

**QUACKERY.**

We are of the few who think that the term Quackery, in its usual sense, is quite too limited in its application, and we hold that inflated pretensions in the name of science are as liable to objection as if exhibited in the "leading art." In proportion to the value of any object to which this higher knowledge is applied, may be considered the danger of the pretensions, and the evil should be deprecated accordingly. Law has its professed quacks, its frauds and deluging sales; and Divinity is disgraced by self-anointed priests, "halls that cannot teach, and will not learn." But medicine seems to be, at this time, the subject of greatest consideration—the body rather than the soul is the object of general regard and watchful care. Hence on all sides, stand up those who would nourish their own fame by ministering to the sensibilities of others, and if sciences have any advantage, or nostrum any efficacy, or any thing is likely to be done away, and the advantages of the *clair-voyant* will be fully realized, the wandering Jew will be no longer fabulous, but men shall live, from century to century, and patriarch grand children shall hold verbal communion with their sons' sons unto the third and fourth generation. Books will be no longer necessary, "for years which know more than books" shall teach men, and the science of consecutive ages shall be epitomized in the experienced head of the hoary veteran of a thousand years; and if no sudden stroke of fate cut us off, we may look to drop up in some future epoch, the radical nature being exhausted, and we, either potently like extraneous animals upon the margin of lakes, or (as we have

and Egeons as stock fish in Norway; and the whole experience of professional men will then be devoted to renewing the vital principle in the half-freshening dumplings that range along our halls, and rolling again into locomotion that machine which a thousand years has scarcely been able to put at rest; and Panacea, Catholicon, Symplic, &c. will be applied to men, as coats of paint are now to our churches, after a century's lapse to give a little freshness to the exterior—they will be the halcyon days of our race, the triumph of science and the arts: "the arts preservative"—meaning as we yet see the hoarse in the streets, and the worthy Mr. Pryor, at the health office, sends forth his weekly list of deaths, it becomes us to consider these times as not yet arrived—to count ourselves as not having yet attained, and hence to view things as they are, and not as they may be, to take them in case and not in *prospect*; and perhaps the present is as profitable a moment as any that has occurred, when the gentlemen who have attained the office of M. D. have with an unusual warmth assailed the practice of those who lack the title.

"*Salus populi suprema lex*," says the old latin proverb, and men crowd to the arena of usefulness, to fulfil its obligation—but as *profit* is the consequence of practice, it may be supposed that some little justifying takes place in the course; and fame and wealth are strong incentives for great exertions—suppose then for a moment, that we take an impartial view of the question now in agitation between the licensed and unlicensed practitioner, and by the latter we do not intend those who go up and down understanding prognostics, and dealing in divers drugs, and holding themselves masters of all diseases without previous study, or present inspiration—we chose for the present to compare the claims of the licensed and experienced practitioner with those of the manufacturers of Panacea, Catholicon, and other medicines compounded of given materials, and recommended for specific purposes.

We entertain a profound respect for the learned professions generally, but in an especial manner, that branch which is "for the healing of the people," which mitigates the pains incident to our nature, and gives confidence to the hopes of the languishing—no course of liberal studies is more calculated to expand the mind, to give it a just conception of the operations of nature, and consequently of the right direction of science, than that which constitutes a preparation for the medical profession—without its all pervading power, our follies, vices and misfortunes would leave the human frame a lathsome spectacle of "wounds and bruises, and putrid sores." Its kindly influence is exercised from our helpless progress into existence through the various vicissitudes of life, and it hushes the pangs, meliorates the misery, and snatches half the terrors from the bed of death.

It is true that in states of society less refined than in that in which we now live, many of the diseases which we now have, and employ the whole art of medicine, are wholly unknown—but then it is our luxury that brings the susceptibility of suffering, and the art is the more acceptable, as it keeps pace with our progress in disease. To the skillful surgeon deep gratitude is due, and that salutary art when medicine fails, separates the office with the offending member, leaving a part sound, in preference to a whole impure.

In paying this feeble tribute to the healing art, we may add, that long experience, close observation, and deep reflection have taught physicians to class diseases with much correctness, so that a regular mode of procedure may be adopted by practitioners in the various cases to which they are called to minister, varying only to suit the climate of the place, or habits and constitution of the patient. Besides this, there are complaints, diseases of a particular character, assuming generally in all cases similar appearances, and preceded by similar prognostics, claiming the same origin, developing themselves by like modes of operation, and hence have been met with similar prescriptions, and like treatment, by various practitioners of respectable standing.

With the consciousness of the unvarying state of a particular disease in different persons, the attentions of skillful men have been directed to discover a remedy for that alone; a combination of drugs which should arrest the progress of the malady, restore health and soundness to the sufferer. That such certain remedies have been found, there can be no doubt, and when administered by licensed physicians, they have been handed as salutary in their operations, and consequently advantageous to the Pharmacopoeia; and in proportion to the rapidity of their operations, and the certainty of their success, has been, and we suppose ought to be, the high credit in which these medicines are held.

Now when a knowledge is obtained of the manner and ingredients for compounding these specifics, little skill, it is supposed, would be required in administering them, the nature of the disease to which they are to be applied being distinctly understood.

We come now to another class of practitioners, or physicians; we mean those who work with these specifics, and we have no hesitancy in pronouncing them all QUACKS in the worst sense of the word, if they offer their medicines, formed always of the same ingredients to diverse diseases, arising from different causes and appearing in opposite forms and operations. But if the medicine which cures a disease of an obdurate nature, is applied to another person similarly affected, we should suppose that the direction would be sanctioned by all, as being the result of experience; for example, there is offered for sale in this city, a Panacea, the great virtues of which, notwithstanding its name, are its astonishing effects in a kind of disease which has generally set medical aid at defiance, when in addition, they have sometimes proceeded from an excess of medical aid, applied even with caution, and under the sanction of experience and authority.

Now this Panacea has in diverse instances proved highly beneficial in cases of the most obstinate kind, which had baffled the skill of the regular physician, and in no instance has it been found operating unfavourably, when administered for diseases within the range for which it is commended; we cannot then see how the term Quackery can apply to the vending and administering this specific in the particular cases to which it has shown itself applicable. If the regular Physician cannot find out its component parts, he is as wise as his own patients, who do not understand his Latin prescriptions, and he must judge of the medicine by its effects, as they do.

One objection that we have heard advanced against the medicine to which we allude is, that the practitioners do not use it under the name of Essence of Guaiacum, as an excellent remedy in certain diseases; and they consequently think that "it ought not to be used with such mystery, and sold as a secret discovery." Now, in our opinion, it makes but little difference to the patient, when the medicine was discovered, or how it is sold, provided his disease is cured—and if the regular practitioner administers the same medicine with success, why may not another person, without incurring the expense and trouble of an adviser, when his case is clear and obvious. We again say, when his case is clear and obvious. We again say, when a disease is plain, and a cure obvious and at hand, we see no reason why it may not be taken, and the pretension of a cure, *secundum artem*, assailed.

We acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of a most miserable piece of bridle cake, which came to us, during the past week, enclosed in a marriage notice. It had not been slipped through the wedding ring we are confident, for unless the ring were such as the delicate Gulliver, to whom Gulliver was so much attached, bestowed upon her favourite, about whose neck it "fitted loosely like an easy glove," there would be some difficulty in passing it through the hallowed round, and no lady of the present day can boast such fingers as belonged to the fair

Brothingman. That it was not intended for us to dream upon these were sure, for we have long since quitted the fraternity of Bachelors, and we, therefore, could not resist the temptation it offered our appetites, and so we eat it, and a most delicious cake it was—Mrs. Parkinson, with all her culinary skill, never cooked a better. Whether it came from bridegroom or bride, bridegroom or bridegroom, we know not, but to each and all who assisted at the ceremony we return our hearty thanks, and wish the "happy—happy pair," a long continuance of this world's favours.

**DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.**

CHERRY STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Feb. 1.—*Damon & Pythias*—*Re-entrance*. Saturday, Feb. 2.—*The Wonder*—*Village Lawyer*. Monday, Feb. 3.—*Much Ado About Nothing*—*My Spouse and I*. Tuesday, Feb. 4.—*The Inconstant*—*Abon Hassan*. Wednesday, Feb. 5.—*Nelle's Stratagem*—*The Prize*. Thursday, Feb. 6.—*The Stranger*—*The Convent*, and *The Volunteer*.

Mr. Allen, a young gentleman of this city, who for several months past has been performing at the Charleston Theatre, made his first appearance before a Philadelphia audience on Friday week, in the character of *Damon*. If, as we have understood is the fact, this was the first occasion upon which he had performed the part, we think he is entitled to considerable credit for the manner in which he sustained it. His readings were generally good, and his action, though somewhat constrained and inelegant, was not unbecomingly. There was evidently a strong imitation of Mr. Cooper throughout the performance, which we would advise this young gentleman to lay aside. Mr. Cooper, great as he sometimes was, had faults in abundance, and imitation more frequently catches faults than beauties. Mr. Allen has, we think, sufficient ability to sustain a part without becoming a mere copyist, and we hope he will trust heretofore more to himself than others. By diligent application he will certainly make himself a very respectable actor.

Miss Kelly, since her first appearance in Philadelphia, has been a great favourite with all classes of play-goers, and can at all times command good houses. On Saturday night she was warmly welcomed by a fashionable audience. There is but little alteration in this lady since her last engagement. Her personal appearance has undergone no change, and her acting is characterized by the same glowing beauties, and very nearly the same defects which were then its attributes. In *Donna Valente* she was, as usual, excellent. Mr. Wood's *Felix* was a most happy performance, and well deserved the great applause which was bestowed on it. Mr. Wemyss as *Col. Briton* was very good, and in *Lassard*, Mr. Jefferson exhibited his comic powers in his usual style. We have always regarded Miss Kelly's *Beatrice* as the *chef d'oeuvre* of that lady's acting. The sprightliness of her manner—the arch expression of her eyes—her fine shrewish person—her sarcastic tones—the propriety of her emphasis, and her perfect knowledge of stage business, when combined, present a picture which we have rarely seen equalled, and never surpassed. In some scenes, perhaps, it is a little overdone, but this can be easily pardoned. Mr. Wood in the *Benedick* of Shakespeare. Every sentence he utters is given in the spirit of the author, and the wit of the character is heightened and improved by the exquisite manner of the actor. *Dogberry*, the sententious Dogberry, was never better sustained than by Jefferson. Sen. and *Verges* has seldom shown an able representative as J. Jefferson, Jr. Mr. Wemyss's *Don Pedro* was very good. We cannot say as much for his friend *Claudio*.

Mr. Burroughs made his first appearance here this season on Tuesday, as *Young Mirabel*, in Farquhar's pleasant comedy of *The Inconstant*, to a well filled house. He sustained the various humours of the part with great ability and spirit, and in the serious scenes was unusually impressive. Mr. Wood's *Ducret* was, as usual, admirable; and Miss Emery's *Disgrace* was a fair performance.

The *Belle's Stratagem* was played on Wednesday to a fashionable audience, and went off very spiritedly. With the exception of the scene in which *Letitia Hardy* plays the lady before her "sweetheart," in which Miss Kelly was rather profuse of adjectives and vulgar attitudes, we have no objection to her performance of the part. The *Memoirs* song, which she introduced, was given in that peculiarly brilliant style for which her singing is remarkable. Mr. Wemyss, as *Ducret*, was very easy and gentlemanly, and when occasion required it, ranted in the "true French vein." Jefferson's *Flut* was quite entertaining.

On Thursday, Mr. Burroughs played *The Stranger*, to a tolerable house. He was quite successful in the part. *The Convent* and *The Volunteer* a new *petit-opera*, which was produced for the first time on Thursday, made a very favourable impression. The music, composed by Mr. Braun, is excellent, and the parts are all well sustained.

Arrangements are in a state of forwardness to pull down the front and whole interior of the Walnut Street Theatre, and erect thereon, and on the additional lot, owned by the proprietors, to the east, a splendid building, 96 feet 6 inches in front, upon a plan prepared by John H. Land, Esq. to be supported by John H. Land, Esq. to be supported by a thick wall all around the interior, between the boxes and lobby, and cast iron columns to the boxes. We are also informed that the manager, Mr. J. Cowell, will be intimately connected with one of the first theatres in New York, so as to furnish a continual interchange of performers between the two cities.

The Boston Bulletin of Feb. 1, says, the farewell benefit of Mrs. Shuman at the Federal Street Theatre, last evening, was attended by a very crowded and fashionable audience. In the offering tragedy of *Isabella*, Mrs. Shuman sustained that arduous character with an effect perhaps never exceeded on our boards. Mrs. Shuman's comic drollery in the subsequent entertainments, commanded incessant interest and applause, and it would be difficult to tell whether the representation of the tragedy or that of the comic mouse, drew from her more hearty sources the most tears.

Mr. E. Forrest was announced as *Virginia*, at the Baltimore theatre, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Hamblin, we observe, is performing a kind of *mélange* at the Theatre in Augusta, Georgia, consisting of select scenes and recitations from admired authors.

The Salem (Mass.) Theatre opened on Monday evening, with Mrs. Inchbold's comedy of *Harriet*, and *Two Men*, and *Maudie* as they are. The *Petit-Opera* was spoken by Mr. Foot, and the author announced.

The Brighton English Gazette says, we understand that Mr. Keon continues in a most alarming state of health, so that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to play again. Two officers have, we are told, made their appearance on his face, and he is altogether in a most debilitated condition.

**THEATRICALS IN LIMA.**

The theatre at Lima, which was opened during the festivity upon the accession of the new Viceroy, was of rather a singular form, being a long oval, the stage occupying the greater part of one side, by which means the front boxes were brought close to the actors. The audience in the pit was composed entirely of men, and that in the galleries of women (a fashion borrowed, I believe, from Madrid) the intermediate space being divided into several rows of private boxes. Between the seats, the viceroy retired to the back of his box, which being taken as a signal, the pit doors both his steel and flint, lights his cigar, and pulls away busily in order to make the most of his time for when the curtain rises, and the Viceroy again comes forward, there can no longer be any smoking, consistently with Spanish etiquette. The

opening of so many flints at once, which makes the pit loud as if a thousand fire-arms had been let loose, and the cloud of smoke rising afterwards and filling the house, are little circumstances which strike the eye of a stranger as being more decidedly characteristic than incidents really important. I may add, that the gentlemen who smoke on these occasions, and I once fairly detected a lady taking a shy whiff, behind her fan. The Viceroy's presence or absence produces no change in the gallery shift, where the guests keep up an incessant fire during the whole evening.—*Hall's Journal of a Residence in Chili.*

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**

ARRIVAL SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Helen Mar, Harrison, 4 days from Charleston, with mds.

Brig Cato, Kirk, 10, Havana, sugar and coffee.

Clonago, Newton, 18, New Orleans.

"Sant Gertrudis, New Orleans, mds.

Ann Maria, Jordan, 15, New Orleans, sugar and cotton.

Ann, Embury, 9 days from Havana, with mds.

Francis, Cridge, 4 days from Savannah, with mds.

George Barclay, from New York, with mds.

Schr. Waverly, Smack, 28, Pernambuco, cotton.

Triumph, Turner, 6, Savannah, cotton.

Rosper, Myers, 35, New Iberia, sugar and molasses.

Arctur, Soule, 17, Salem, pepper, coffee and drugs.

Mirror, Wilson, 4, New York, mds.

Caroline, Guier, 8, Wilmington, N. C. mds.

Argo, Watson, 5, Havana, sugar, &c.

Mary Ann, Johnson, New York, mds.

Comet, Nevins, 3, Folly Landing, mds.

James Star, May, 3, New York, mds.

Charles Sidney, Johnson, 28, New Orleans, molasses.

Oliver, Thatcher, 7, Boston, mds.

Caroline, Stevenson, 3 days from Beaufort, with naval stores.

Herald, Hall, 3 days from Providence, R. I. with mds.

Virginia, Chambers, 4 days from Washington, N. C. with mds.

Sophia Ann, McQuillen, 75 days from Montevideo, with hides, skins, &c.

CLEARED.

Brig Cato, Hiscue, Vera Cruz.

Schr. Economy, Housh, Lagaira; Mexican, Pepper, Boston.

**MARRIED.**

On the 31st ult. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, DAVENPORT MAHOUT, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Pryor, all of this city.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Stephen R. Smith, Mr. THOMAS S. HART, of Delaware county, to Miss ANNA ROBESON, of Buckleton, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday, by the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. THOMAS MCKEAN PETTIT, Esq. to Miss SARAH BARRY, daughter of the late Commodore Richard Dale.

On the 7th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Kim, Mr. JOHN SUPER, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH FOUSE, of the former place.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. DAVID POTTER, to Miss ELIZABETH RAINS.

On the 30th ult. by T. J. Kane, Mr. JOSEPH MARY ANN, to Miss LYDIA CHAMBERLAIN, all of this city.

On the 30th ult. by T. J. Kane, Mr. HENRY CONLON, to Miss JOANNA MILLAR, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by T. J. Kane, Mr. JOHN DUFFIELD, of the borough of Frankfort, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Mr. Job Scott, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. AUGUSTUS EMMERICH, from Monroeville, to Miss WILLIAMEMER, daughter of William Warren, Esq. of Penn Township.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sigfried, Mr. RICHARD R. HICKMAN, of Westtown Township, Chester county, to Miss MARTHA CHEENEY, of Thornbury Township, Delaware county.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Chambers, Mr. HENRY FISHER, to Miss LOUISA MANSON, both of this city.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. James W. Janney, Mr. FRANKLIN FERGUSON, Editor of the Washington Whig, Hagley, N. J. to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John V. Ring, of Lancaster city.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM PENROSE, to Miss ALMEND DICK, both of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult. Mr. THOMAS RYAN, to Miss RICHARD ANDERSON, both of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. by Samuel Davis, Esq. ISAAC HALDERMAN, to ELIZA WEST, all of Marple township, Delaware county.

On the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. JOHN GORMAN, to Miss SUSAN MURPHY, all of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Mr. JOSEPH H. MYERS, to Miss MARIA H. EHELMAN, both of Lancaster, Pa.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, Mr. JOHN CLAYNE, to Miss MARTHA JACOBS, both of Southwark.

On the 31st ult. Mr. WILLIAMS, aged 97 years, to Mrs. POLLY GANDEL, aged 14 years, both of Green River Hollow, Mass.

What's it odd on Hymen's page, The wags in rhyme will tell us; Whether in courtship, name or age, The married ones have not failed.

But even though'st things make a route, And salt and sugar's homely, When life's poor lamp is going out, 'Tis wise to get a candle.

**DIED.**

On the 6th inst. aged 17 years, Miss HESSEY, daughter of the late Mr. James Smith.

On the 5th inst. of a short illness, JOHN P. infant son of George Nicholson.

On the 5th inst. morning, the 5th inst. GEORGE EMMER, Jr.

On the 6th inst. ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Charles F. Watson.

On Thursday, MARY HUGHES, in the eightieth year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. MANUS FURRY, aged 63.

On Wednesday morning, EDMUND TOBY, aged 4 years and 3 months, son of Thomas M. Toby.

On the 3d inst. at New York, aged 26 years, Mr. GEORGE STURGE.

On the 7th inst. aged 8 years, JULIANA, daughter of Joseph Whitaker.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. SARAH REED, aged 74 years.

On the 13th inst. aged 23 years, MARY B. daughter of the late Samuel Biddle.

On Friday, the 1st inst. Dr. JOHN JONES, aged 40 years.

After a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS SOUDER, aged 72 years.

On the 3d inst. of pulmonary consumption, MARY ANN, consort of Mr. John F. Keen, aged 25 years.

On the 31st inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, EMMA CLARK, aged 72 years.

On the 31st inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. JOHN JENKINS, aged 41 years.

On the 3d inst. EMILY, daughter of Elias Regan, aged 12 years.

On the 1st inst. of the consumption, Mrs. ANN, wife of John Stricker, and daughter of John F. Warren, Esq. aged 20 years.

On the 31st inst. aged 26 years, Miss FRANCES, daughter of Mr. George Ruddle.

On the 4th inst. GEORGE WALKER, aged 31 years.

On the 4th inst. BRIDGET, wife of Terrence Quin, aged 26 years.

On the 9th ult. at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, aged 42 years, Dr. CHARLES COLERICK, of the 6th regiment, U. S. Army.

On the 2d inst. at Frankford, aged 39 years, Mr. EDWARD WEST.

On the 31st inst. of a short but severe illness, aged 56 years, MARY, consort of Philip Shurt, son Esq. of Haverhill township, Delaware county. If it remains were interred at Indian church.

At Port au Prince, of yellow fever, Mr. JOHN W. son of Robert C. Martin, late of Philadelphia, aged 26 years.

On the 3d inst. in Newcastle, Dr. H. JAMES BROTHER, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of that ward.

**WANTED TO RENT.**

A PLEASANT DWELLING HOUSE, situated below Eighth and above Fourth, between Arch and Spruce. There must be a spacious yard, with a kitchen on the ground floor, and a bath room attached it will be preferred. Rent not to exceed \$200 per annum. A permanent and punctual tenant may be had for such premium, by addressing a note to C. A. at this Office. Feb 9-11

**THEATRE.**

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

A report being in circulation that I had forbidden the Orchestra to play the National Air, I beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that so far from forbidding them, I have frequently given orders that they should be played, and that from this time the following arrangement will take place—previous to the commencement of the play, the Band will play the Overture of the piece, or such Overture as the Leader of the Orchestra may think proper to select—between the play and farce each act will be followed by a new and original song, the time will be exclusively appropriated to NATIONAL AIRS. I trust this arrangement will prove satisfactory to all parties, and at once dispense the monstrous calumny. It is my sincere wish, that Mr. Warren's interest, that every individual who contributes to the highest degree to support the Theatre, should leave it, if possible, perfectly satisfied with their evening's amusement. F. C. WEMYSS, Stage Manager.

**MISS KELLY'S FIFTH NIGHT.**

**THIS EVENING, February 9.**

Will be presented, a Comedy in 5 acts, called **THE JEALOUS WIFE.**

Mr. Oakly, Mr. Wood—Major Oakly, Mr. Warren—Charles Oakly, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Harry Henge, Mr. Jefferson—Lord Ritrwell, Mr. Wemyss. Mrs. Oakly, Miss Kelly.

After which, (for the 34th time in this country), Kate's Opera of **The Convent and the Volunteer.**

**E. BRIGHT,**

**ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER.**

No. 66, ALBION STREET, BELOW THIRD.

67. Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice. Feb 9-11

**T. I. & E. FOLWELL,**

**NO. 97 MARKET STREET.**

Keep constantly on hand, on commission, a large and extensive assortment of **BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.** Feb 9-11

**IRISH LINENS.**

JUST received by the subscriber on account of the late Great British Linen, from 40 to 100 yds. of the best Table Linens 4-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, 15-4, 16-4, 17-4, 18-4, 19-4, 20-4, 21-4, 22-4, 23-4, 24-4, 25-4, 26-4, 27-4, 28-4, 29-4, 30-4, 31-4, 32-4, 33-4, 34-4, 35-4, 36-4, 37-4, 38-4, 39-4, 40-4, 41-4, 42-4, 43-4, 44-4, 45-4, 46-4, 47-4, 48-4, 49-4, 50-4, 51-4, 52-4, 53-4, 54-4, 55-4, 56-4, 57-4, 58-4, 59-4, 60-4, 61-4, 62-4, 63-4, 64-4, 65-4, 66-4, 67-4, 68-4, 69-4, 70-4, 71-4, 72-4, 73-4, 74-4, 75-4, 76-4, 77-4, 78-4, 79-4, 80-4, 81-4, 82-4, 83-4, 84-4, 85-4, 86-4, 87-4, 88-4, 89-4, 90-4, 91-4, 92-4, 93-4, 94-4, 95-4, 96-4, 97-4, 98-4, 99-4, 100-4, 101-4, 102-4, 103-4, 104-4, 105-4, 106-4, 107-4, 108-4, 109-4, 110-4, 111-4, 112-4, 113-4, 114-4, 115-4, 116-4, 117-4, 118-4, 119-4, 120-4, 121-4, 122-4, 123-4, 124-4, 125-4, 126-4, 127-4, 128-4, 129-4, 130-4, 131-4, 132-4, 133-4, 134-4, 135-4, 136-4, 137-4, 138-4, 139-4, 140-4, 141-4, 142-4, 143-4, 144-4, 145-4, 146-4, 147-4, 148-4, 149-4, 150-4, 151-4, 152-4, 153-4, 154-4, 155-4, 156-4, 157-4, 158-4, 159-4, 160-4, 161-4, 162-4, 163-4, 164-4, 165-4, 166-4, 167-4, 168-4, 169-4, 170-4, 171-4, 172-4, 173-4, 174-4, 175-4, 176-4, 177-4, 178-4, 179-4, 180-4, 181-4, 182-4, 183-4, 184-4, 185-4, 186-4, 187-4, 188-4, 189-4, 190-4, 191-4, 192-4, 193-4, 194-4, 195-4, 196-4, 197-4, 198-4, 199-4, 200-4, 201-4, 202-4, 203-4, 204-4, 205-4, 206-4, 207-4, 208-4, 209-4, 210-4, 211-4, 212-4, 213-4, 214-4, 215-4, 216-4, 217-4, 218-4, 219-4, 220-4, 221-4, 222-4, 223-4, 224-4, 225-4, 226-4, 227-4, 228-4, 229-4, 230-4, 231-4, 232-4, 233-4, 234-4, 235-4, 236-4, 237-4, 238-4, 239-4, 240-4, 241-4, 242-4, 243-4, 244-4, 245-4, 246-4, 247-4, 248-4, 249-4, 250-4, 251-4, 252-4, 253-4, 254-4, 255-4, 256-4, 257-4, 258-4, 259-4, 260-4, 261-4, 262-4, 263



